## THE INVASION.

Movements of the Rebel Forces in the Virginia Valley, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Enemy Within Four Miles of Cartisle.

General Ewell's Headquarters at Shippensburg.

A Rebel Division En Route for Chambersburg.

Nearly All the Rebel Army in Maryland.

Gen. Lee and Staff Reported to Have Crossed the Potomac on Wednesday.

The Country Ravaged in All Directions.

The People Flecking Across the Sus-

quehanna for Safety. PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE ENEMY,

&c., The Harrisburg Telegrams.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 25, 1863 The Coatesville cavalry, of Chester county, received

Mr. Fisher has arrived here from Chambersburg, and fives an entirely different version to the sensation intelli-

gence received from there. He states that he saw no rebel infantry there up to four o'clock on Tuesday after Colonel Lemuel Todd arrived here to-day from Carlisle. He feels confident that there is no rebel infantry this side

ements to General Knipe. he border. They do not care about enlisting to defend

orities and government ought to do. Parties of respectability have called upon the Governor and urged him to declare martial law. He refers them to

we at noon to-day. Their scare led them to fee towards ancester. They were advertised to stay all of this

Correspondents are flocking in from all quarters. None f them have any intelligence of a reliable character to sport. Major O. W. Sees, the attentive head of the slegraphic department here, has fitted up a complete set f rooms in the Capitol buildings for the use of corre-

Our telegraphic operator at Grayeon's arrived at Car-line at eleven o'clock A. M., and, after stopping a short time at the latter place, went back a few miles to observe the enemy. He has nothing to report but that the rebels

The Mayor has issued a preclamation forbidding the

Colonel Coffee is here, assisting General Couch with his advice, and giving him the benefit of his large expe-

dents have been restricted in the freedom heretofore given to their despatches. General Couch, though, has no complaints to make of the Harald

Some of them would make excellent cavalry animals.

A despatch received here this morning states that Ge fenkins' force was crossing Cave Mountain and enterin

A very beautiful silk flag was presented to the Henry Guard this afternoon by Mr. John Bayis Watson, on be half of their brethres of the police force of Philadelphia

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 25, 1863. There is an apparent pause in the rebel advance upon Harrisburg. The rebels have not advanced further to wards Carlisle than where they were when I sent my las despatch. They maintain their position, however, and the force defending it. They are now at Grayson's Station, a town six miles west of Carlisle. They say they will destroy the crops in the Cumberland valley, and ble extent. It is reported that our forces have met their and that the pursuit was successfully continued four miles towards Newville. I will probably be able to be you know to night how much truth there is in this re

While I was visiting the camp of the "Herald Guard," Fourth Flow York artitlery, to-day, a cannonade in the direction of Mount Union was audible. I have not yet raed a ything further concerning it.

mation from the Mayor. The military author are gradually approaching martial law.

artiflery boso marched to the essistance of General Knipe their places here. Among these gone are Company U. the Fourth art liery, and a Buffale company, consolidate with it. General Knips will defend what we now hold of

Many of them are here, while most are gone further north. The enemy will find a desolate country to advance

one of citizens this evening. The colored have also called one, and purpose offering their services

Most of the mores are still open, though some timid persons have assight security in flight. The general centi-ment is, "Let the rebels come on." Alarm gives way to

HARRISTON, June 25-2.30 P. M. time king trains of seagons, laden with goods and house hold furniture, have entered the city. The farmers are focking at with their norses, also any number of coutrabands, of all ages and sexes. There are about six has dred contrabands between here and Cartisle, on the way The lews and many others are packing up their goods

The matter of declaring martial law is under consider: This is considered as the only mode of compelling out of the mistoriumes of their fellow creatures, to re-

the citizens are not indulging in any of that wild excite ment that may be imaginable as incident to the occasion

HARRISBURG, June 25-10 P. M. The enemy appears to have come to a standstill. Our troops are advantageously posted to receive him if he should dare a further advance.

The fring at Mount Union is supposed to have been practice, as no reports of fighting have come from that direction.

There is no report of fighting in the Cumberland Valley

quarters to night. Telegraphic communication is only open to Carlisle now. The enemy is foraging all over the country be occupies

HARRISHURG, Pa., June 25-Midnight-At last accounts the enemy was within four miles of Carliele. General Knipe had his little band, comprising the Eighth and Seventy-first New York infantry, and a portion of the First New York and Sixth Maryland caval-

ry, drawn up in line of battle a short distance west of the town. Every one expected an attack would be made be filled with people escaping from Carlisic. Among the collection was a large number of contrabands. Through-out the entire day wagons of all descriptions loaded with

furniture and other property, have been coming into town. It is enough to touch the most obdurate heart to see the poor blacks as they come to this common asylum. Several of them walked the entire distance from Carliele, and the feet of many were swollen and bleeding.

The Mayor has issued an order calling upon the people to stand firm in this crisis, and prohibiting the sale of

A regiment of infantry and another of oavairy passed The rebels are advancing slewly from their position, and if they do not appear in too heavy numbers, General Knipe will certainly resist them at Carliele. At McConneilsburg the militia ran precipitately. It is hoped they

will do better hereafter. The latest advices from Carliele state that the telegraph company's operator left there this morning, but the milltary operator is still there maintaining com The rebels are within four miles in force. Their encamp ment is in view of the city. Our troops were drawn up in line of battle nearly all day, expecting an attack General Knipe is said to be throwing up entre

General Couch to day issued an order appointing Colnel Coppee, formerly Professor of Girard College, to collect from official despatches all the information that is not contraband. He is to make up two despatches each day for the use of reporters. Colonel Coppee has not at-tended to his duties, and consequently there is not a word of official news by telegraph brought from this

There is important news which ought to be sent, but

The Advance of the Rebels on Carlisle. CARLIFIE, Pa., June 25-Noon.

The enemy was then abreast of us on the pike. The enemy's drum beat this morning at half-past eight o'clock. At half-past nine the enemy commenced to move, and charged our cavalry, who then commenced to fall back slowly, in good order, the enemy following up

The slowness with which the rebels advance is ac nted for from the fact that the enemy is mounting his pfantry as he goes along, so as to facilitate a retreat in

If the rebels remain ten days longer in the valley, the detriment to the crops will be very great, consequent upon the inactivity of the farmers there remaining and the ab-

General Knipe's command is here. The enemy's advance is within five miles of here.

We do not expect the enemy here to-night. eral Ewoll's headquarters are at Shipp

General Knipe is obeying instructions, and making the best disposition of his forces that can be made under the The enemy's force is very strong

General Ewell, when at Chambersburg, issued a printe proclamation to the citizens not to sell liquor to his soldiers under certain penalties. We have a copy of this procla-matory order, dated on the 22d inst.

The enemy is feeling along very cautiously. His ca-valry may annoy us here before morning; but this is

fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who left Carliele at half past two P. M., states that no rebels were in sight when and Seventy-first New York regiments were there. The rebels were in sight of our pickets. There was great ex-

cularly contrabands in charge of horses.

Mr. S. Ogilby, of Hagerstown, who left Carliele at twenty minutes past three P. M., informs me that our troops had left the rifle pits, and were out in the Walnut Tree road cutting down fences, trees, ac., barricading the

Occupation of McConnelleburg by the Rebels-Skirmish and Retreat of

Union Treops, &c. Mclivame's Horn,
FOURIER MILES WEST OF McConnectances, June 25.
The rebels in force entered McConnectances last night at eight-o'clock. The telegraph operator, after a perilous corney through the mountains, reached this place and

cavairy, and a brisk skirmish ensued. The Twelfth was finally compelled to retreat before the superior numbers with a loss of three wounded.

the advance of the enemy, but an independent company pushwhacking the rebels with great success. Number

Fears are entertained for the safety of Captain Wallace and his company. As he has not made his appearance, it is believed has has retreated to the other side of the

nountain.

The rebels had wagon trains, and from appears hey intend that their occupation of the valley shall be

The Movements of the Rebel Forces.

A letter in town, dated Washington, Wednesday after-noon, says.....'Twenty thousand of Bragg's army are at-Richmond, doing garrison duty."

The letter also says:..."General Lee has his whole army,

se hundred and twenty-five thousand, is the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was re-inforced on the 19th instant."

Mef'concrieburg, Pa., was occupied by rebel cavalry ahl FREDERICK, Md., June 24, 1863

on Friday last, with 100,000 men. They intended to cross Large rebel teams, wagons, previsions, tents, &c . were

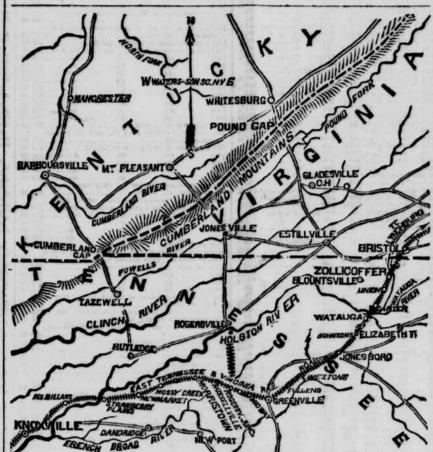
moving north through Hagerstown, Martingburg and Boonspore on Sunday last. left Harcretown on Tuesday for Chumbersburg.

General Johnson's rebel division, tweive thousand strong, with thirteen pieces of artiflery, crossed at Shep-herdstown on Sunday. One-half of thir force was at Booms bore on Monday, and left on Tuesday for the north. The other half went to Williamsport.

The aqueduct at Welfacesport has been blown up the retels, and the bridger over Black creek, Siege ?

## THE EXPEDITION TO EAST TENNESSEE.

Scene of Colonel Saunders' Operations---The Railroad and Bridges Destroyed by Union Troops.



reek, Sir John's run, Green Spring run and South Branch have been destroyed. One span of the North Branch

It is generally believed that the greater part of Gene ral Lee's army crossed over into Maryland since Friday, at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Williamsport.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1863. ern Maryland is to the following purport:—
General Lee is said to have passed through Winchester

on Friday. The entire rebel army was then in motion claiming to be one hundred thousand strong. Ewell was at Hagerstown on Monday, and his corps marched on Tuesday for Pennsylvania. Longstreet's forces were about crossing the Potomac, and were to be on this side

The rebel programme, according to the representations of a highly intelligent sympathizer, just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces were to occupy General Hooker's attention until the main body of the rebel army were well on the way; that the rebel army would then move rapidly North, having in the meanwhile supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Penn-sylvania. The rebels expected to capture Harrisburg at most without opposition, and move at once on Phila-delphia.

This extravagant programme was seriously related by the gentleman in question to a loyal gentleman here, who was supposed by the relator to be rather indifferent to the The relator further says that all the rebel officers bave

been newly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made to present a very fine appearance. Ewell told his men to pay liberally for everything, and that although the people might turn up their noses at rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it.

These representations are sent for what they may be worth. However extravagant and sensational they may appear, they are a truthful sepresentation of the hope ind expectations of intelligent and thinking traitors

BALTIMORE, June 25-Evening It is reported through various channels that Gen. and his staff crossed the Potomac yesterday.

Advices received from Harper's Ferry to-night state

hat General Lee's whole force, or the greater portion of it, is evidently following General Ewell's advance into No disposition has as yet been manifested to attack our

forces at Harper's Ferry or upon Maryland Heighte. There is a small rebel force at Charlestown; but there

having established heavy batteries at points upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, with the intention of atempting to renew the blockade of that river. There is anticipation that such might be the case, and the appear ance of small rebel parties at Aquia creek, and the burn ing of the government buildings and wharves at that

A gentleman arrived here this morning, who left Hagerstown at six o'clock yesterday (Wednerday) morn ing. He saw General Ewell's forces, composing the left wing of General Lee's army, pass through that place. The head of the column entered Hagerstown on Tuesday morning, and moved directly through to Pennsylvania The rear of the column, understood to belong to Ewell, did not pass through the place until that night. This force was estimated to be from twenty tho wenty-five thousand strong. The troops did very little

damage besides seizing all the borses they could find. day morning, it was understood that General Longstreet in command of the right wing of Lee's army, was then crossing the Petemac below Williamsport. The main army, was understood yesterday to be somewhere be

To day we have no doubt, from all the information we have gathered, that the whole of Ewell's column is in Pennsylvania, net far from Chambersburg. The gentleman who anw Ewell's troops says they had with them tend to gather all the supplies they can find.

PULLADRIPHIA, June 25, 1863. General Jenkins is at McConnellisburg, Fulton county.

ry, on South Mountain, beyond Gettyaburg. PHILADELPHIA, June 25-1

The receipts and shipments of goods by the Pennsylva an Raticond are temperarity suspended. Men to Repel Invaston.

8r. Locus, June 25, 1861 The Democrat says that Governor Yates, of illinois, ha offered the Secretary of War ten thousand men to rope The Twenty-first New York Regiment

Poronexer-er, June 25, 1863.
The Twenty-first regiment, New York National Guard, blonel Wright commanding, seven hundred strong, leaves o morrow night for flaltimore. The Eleventh New York Artillery En Route for Harrisburg.
Burrato, June 25, 1863.

in Rochester, left there last night for Harrisburg direct.

Table of Distances on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

THE ROUTE OF THE REBLE.

The following are the towns and distances on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Hagerstown, six miles north of Williamsport, on the Potomac, to Harrisburg, along which the rebels are advancing:—

\*\*Miles\*\*

\*\*Hiles\*\*

The Capture of the Rebel Iron-Clad COMPLIMENTARY LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO CAPTAIN JOHN RODGERS, OF THE WES-HAWEEN.

WARRINGTON, June 25, 1863. The following highly compilmentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Captain John Rodgers, com-manding the iron clad Weehawken, manifests the appreciation of the department of the services of the officers for important commands, and demonstrates the immensional value of the Monitors and the heavy ordnance intended to operate against fortifications and armored vessels

operate against fortifications and armored vessels:—

Navy Inparkment, June 25, 1863.

Sax:—Your despatch of the 17th inst., announcing the capture of the rebel iron-clad steamer Fingal, alias Atlanta, has been received. Although gallantly sustained by Commander John Downes, of the Nahant, the victory, owing to the brevity of the contest, was yours, and it gives me unaffected pleasure to congratulate you upon the result. Every contest in which the iron-clads have

her there until the evcauation of that place led the rehels to destroy their famous iron clad rather than encounter and risk her capture by her puny antagonist.

The lessons of that content taught us the inadequary of wooden vessels and our existing wordance to meet armored ships. For inland operations the Monitor turret was immediately adopted, and the fifteen-inch gon of Rodman, being the only gun of greater weight than the eleventhal tested, was ordered to be placed in the turret of the vessels that were constructing. The result of this policy is developed in the action through which you have just passed. In fifteen minutes, and with five shots, you overjowered and captured a formidable steamer, but slightly interior to the Merrimac—a vessel that the preceding year had battled, with not very verious injury to hersel, against four frigates, a raree, and for a time with one Monitor armed with eleven-not guard.

improved Monitors, armed with guns of fifteen loch call-bre.
Your early connection with the Mississippi flotilla, and your participation in the projection and construction of the first iron clade on the Western waters, your heroic conduct in the attack on Drury's Bioff, the high moral courage that sed you to put to say in the Weshawken upon the approach of a violent storm, in order to test the sca-going qualities of these new craft, at the time when a rale anchorage was close under your lee, the brave and daring manner in short you, with four associates, pressed the iron clude under you, with four associates, pressed the iron clude under the concentrated fire of the batteries in Charleston harbor, and there tested and proved the endurance and resisting power of these vessels, and your cross ring successful achievement in the reputing of the Fingal, aline Atlanta, are all proofs of a kill and courage and devote in the country and the cause of the I more, surreless of self-than cannot be permitted to pass unreashed. To yeer heroic daring and pers stent moral courage, begind that of any other individuals, as the country individuals on the country individuals on the country individuals on the country and the cannot be presented to the daring integrable of the cannother with a tormslation on the cocase, under the from expression to the daring integrable of the cannother with a tormslation of the cannot be presented by overcase of the souther class of vessels and their easy armane. Lot these heroic and service and their easy armane. integrated of the caushoffles and qualities of attars as resistance of the Noutro class of vessels and their new armans 4. For those heroic and serviceance each have presented your cause to be irosident, respecting time treatment than congress give you a vote of thooks, order that you may be edvated to the grade of cosmo due in the attest on any. Very respectivity i.e. Give. N Wellack, recreately of the Navy. Cautain iso Rev. we. United States Navy, communing Laited States absonce Weshanken, Booth Atlant squares, Port Edyal, N. C.

The Illinois Legislature.

The Democral of this cay has a special segment from Springland, Illians, to the moneting effect, A season of the little a Legislatu e was held yeared by with two views a special southern the Wabash horse rations and two largestations. The description content that the Assembly is still to section, the special content that the Assembly is still to section, but the location of the Legislature. The description were adjusted.

Four members of the Recase when present and two of the Science. A containing we sent to the 4-versor to accertain if he had any communication to make. The flower request that he had accting to my, and did not recognize the meeting.

## OPERATIONS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

THE WORK OF THE TACONY.

Ten More Vessels Captured on Wednesday Wight.

THE PIRATE OFF NO MAN'S LAND,

N : WPORT, R. I., June 25, 1868. The schooner Sarah E. Snow has just arrived, and re-ports leaving schooner W tern Light off Wellfeet at ten o'clock this morning, with crows of ten fishing vessels principally of Gloucester, these vessels having been cap sured and burned last night off No Man's Land (Vineyare Sou d), the captain says by a rebel steamer.

Purther Ravages by the Pirate Tacony— Destruction of the 58hip Byzantium, Bark Goodspeed and Four Fishing

Schooners, &c. HYANNE, Cape Cod, June 25, 1863. HYARMS, Cape Cod, June 25, 1863.

A Wellfeet schooner arrived here tast night. She brings the crews of the fishing schooners Marengo, Klizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate and Ripple, all burned by the Tacony. They report that on Sunday last the Tacony burned the ship Byzantium, Captain Robinson, from London, May 15, of and for New York, and the bark Goodsneed, Cautain Dunton, from London. the bark Goodspeed, Captain Dunton, from London-derry, May 20, for New York. The crews were all sent to New York in the schooner Florence. The Tacony has burned seventeen vessels since the 12th inst.

The Bysantium rated Al34, was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1865, and owned by Thomas Dunham, Esq. The Goodspeed rated Al34, was built at East Haddam Conn., in 1856, and was owned by Mossrs. Sturges, Clear

NOANK, Conn., June 24, 1863 The crew of the smack L. A. Macomber, Potter, of Noank, arrived here this afternoon. From one of the crew we learn that their vessel was boarded June 20, at about half-past two o'clock P. M., by a boat from the pirate bark Taconia—not Tacony—containing five men, un der command of the second officer.

After learning where the smack was from, the officer said:-"You are a prize to the Southern confederacy. give you five minutes to get into your boats and go on board the bark." After getting on board, as ordered, Captain Potter requested to be allowed to take his men and run the risk of getting on board some vessel or lose their lives. This was granted, and they left, the pirate

They allowed the pirate, after he had set the smack on the smack, hoping to put out the fire and remain on board until taken off; but they found the deck gone, and, the pirate being observed, standing towards them again, they left. After rowing through the night, they reached the South Shoal lightboat about six o'clock the following morning, having rowed a distance of twenty-eight miles From her they were taken by the schooner Antietam, and soon after put on board the smack Eastern Star, which vessel brought them here. They report the pirate to be a bark of about 350 tons, and think she has not over thirty men—regular cutthroats. Nothing was saved but the boats, quadrant and the clothes they stood in. The smack L. A Macomber was a versel of seventy tons, and owned in Neank. Capt. Fotter owned one haif, and feels his loss severely.

They also report that she had destroyed twelve more vessels, and probably she will destroy more. The smack Frances Elleo, of thisport, was in sight when the L. A. Macomber was burned; but it is hoped she has escaped. Is it not time that our government took this pirate in hand?

## PURSUIT OF THE PRIVATEERS.

To-day-The Tacony's Chances Getting

to size. any vessels fit to go in search of the Tacony, and the man of all work for the Navy Agent, secured all the that were ready coaled. Among others the Atlantic and Baltic were engaged, and up to noon it was supposed that they would go round to the Navy Yard to be put into were not coaled, and that the company wanted the govpay \$360,000 for each if they were lost or destroyed. Adterms without consulting the Department. He did so,

ready to send the vessels away as soon as they arrive at the yard. The guns, with their ammunition, shot, shell, he, are all ready to go on board. The crews are picked The only thing which causes any delay is that the ves-sels are in want of coal; but gangs of men were at work all night in filling up their bunkers, and they will sail

rere chartered and preparing for sea:-Erigason. Star of the South Henduras. Governor Euckingham Others will be chartered during the day, no doubt. Unfortunately there are no vessels at the Navy Yard that can be got ready in time to be of service.

The capabilities of the navy yards are well known, and this second fleet would have been off yesterday if the vessele could have been coaled. The following is the list of vessels sent out last week in search of the

PROM PHILADELPHIA.

As yet we have no reliable information that any addidelphia, or other perte, to go in search of the pirate, but

PROM SANCTON BOADS

suppose some will be.

It means almost supprobable that the Tacony can much States and the Kittabiney have both crossed her track surproped to hear of her expture at any norment.

Measures Taken in Boston to Capture

Foreign, June 25, 1863.
At a meeting of the underwriters and unerchants to day, theral sum of messy was contributed and a commiappointed to purchase or charter vessels to capture the bel privateers. A desputelifrom Secretary Weises wa

UNION RAID INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

Destruction of Railroads and Bridges.

Capture of Artillery, Ammunition, Five Hundred Prisoners and One Thousand Stand of Arms.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STORES DESTROYED,

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1863. Seneral Burnside from the expedition sent into East Ten-Bosrox, Ky., June 23, 1863.

I arrived here with my command at eleven o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lonoir, destroyed the road up to Knoxville, and made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above. I then destroyed the railroad track and started for Strawberry Plains. I burned the State creek bridge,

long also the Mossy creek bridge, 325 feet long.

I captured three pieces of artillery, some 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners and 1,000 stand

I destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, altpetre, and one saltpetre work and other stores My command are much fatigued. We have had but The rebel force in East Tennessee is larger than I had

I did not attack Louden bridge, for reasons that I will

At Mosey creek I determined to return into the moun tains. I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the gap through which I intended to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry; a force was also lowing our rear.

I then determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SAUNDERS, Colonel Commanding

Rear Admirat Dahlgren, THE NEW COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE SOUTH

The illness of Admiral Foote left vacant the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and the Navy Department has designated Admiral Danigren to fill that important position. His extensive knowledge or gunnery will doubtless avail much in any duties he may be called upon to perform. Perhaps there is no squadron on our list in which a command is so undesirable as this one; but no doubt Admiral Dahigren will put forth his atmost energies to carry out his instructions and gain's giorious

Rear Admiral John A. Dahigren entered the United States Navy February 1, 1826, as a midshipman He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State. He was ordered to the Macedonian, then attached to the Brazil squadron. In 1828 he was granted a leave of absence until 1830, when he joined the sloop-of-war

passed midshipman, and remained on leave until 1835, when he was ordered to coast survey duty. On the 8th of March, 1837, he received his commission as a lieuten ant, and the following year he was granted a leave of ab sence, owing to his eyesight failing, and went to France

In 1842 he had reported and awaited orders until the following year, when he was attached to the receiving vossel at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1843, ship of the Mediterranean squadron, under Commodore Joseph Smith. In 1844 he was attached to the sloop Saratoga, on the coast of Africa, and remained in her during vice, which consisted in translating from the French works on naval gunnery, and was attached to the Ord

nance Department as a commander, and was in charge of the ordnance ship

On the 16th of July, 1862, he received his or at Washington, and had charge of the yard at that the time be was in the Ordnance Department be periocted the boat howitzer, which is the best gun of its kin ciency of his guns, which have done so much service is vice thirty-seven years, during which time he has been shore and other duty, and for seven yours and eight

The Admiral is now in the city, and intends leaving for the scene of his future operations as soon as a suitable vessel can be obtained to carry him to Port Royal.

The Streets Clean at Last.

City Inspector Boole has inaugurated his off all enrors in a very promising manner by attenting to the cleaning of the streets of our metropolis. The first day he entered clean the whole city thoroughly in ten days. From extraordinary energy with which be has since acted, it is evident he will be able not only to keep that promise shorter period. Aircally the piles of dirt and dust, which peared. The barrels and boxes of aster and partiage have been emptied and oursied of, and the recking finh that haed the gutters studies forth the most dangers able and unhadthy ober, are no lenger visible. These results are highly so long to the posting as well as

The system while lift. Boole has adopted is admirable very morning by lines a your of the city, and mepent

Yesterday he successed his various health wardons before him, and both long that he expected early and every one of them to assemble their business in earness, by victing all the house or their detricts, respectful the essepoids, and reporting violators of the city drescances with respect to the causinary regulations. No removaix or appointments were made yesterday.

Has Francisco, June 24, 1863. Sailed, ship Haitler, Almey, for Hoston, carrying eds, bidue and copper new, Raw Pinkwomon, June 25, 1863.

their stocks, consequently there is a better demand for

Moretrezan, Vi. June 25, 1862. The Democratic State Convention will be held in this place to merrow. The weather is fire and appearances indicate a pretty full attendance. James Brooks

The Court of Appenia.